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THE COUNTRY COURIER.
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This paper is published twice a week, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, on a large super royal sheet, in an octavo form, so that if the numbers are preserved, they will make two volumes in each year, each volume containing about eight hundred pages; making sixteen hundred pages a year, free of Advertisements, for the small sum of FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

The profit which can be made from such a paper is very small; and it is therefore, necessary that a rigid system of *punctuality* should be established and adhered to. This can only be done by insisting on payment in advance. That system will be hereafter scrupulously adhered to, without *respect of persons*.

It will follow, we trust, not less conclusively, that we ought not to be subjected to postage.

Upon *these terms* we are willing to publish the Country Courier, and whether we have to print it for fifty subscribers or a thousand, upon no other terms shall, or can we publish it.

To publishers of Newspapers in the United States and elsewhere.

It is requested that such of you as publish daily papers, will give the above an insertion, and the favor will be returned whenever requested. To others we have in particular to propose, that they give the above as many insertions as will make up the difference between the price of their papers and this.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

The swords voted for by the legislature of this state to Maj. Gen. Brown of the army and maj. gen. Moore of the militia, were to be presented to those gentlemen on Saturday evening in the assembly room. The delicate health of Commodore Macdonough prevents his attendance at Albany to receive the sword voted to him, and the governor has appointed a delegation, consisting of the hon. Henry Seymour, of the senate, William A. Duer, Esq. of the assembly, the adjutant general, col. Anthony Lamb, aid-de-camp, and James King, esq. to meet the commodore, on the 13th instant, at Hartford, and present to him the sword in appropriate style.—*Post.*

A letter per the Traveller, from Liverpool, dated 23d November, to a gentleman in Boston, gives the following price:—

Ashes, 1st Pot, 60s. 1st Pearl 72s. per cwt.; Cotton, upland, 17 a 19 1-2; Tennessee 17 a 19 per lb. New-Orleans 18 a 22; Sea-Island 2s a 2s 6d; Clover seed, white, 90 a 100; red 75 a 85 per cwt; Rice, old and new, 54 a 60 per cwt. duty 20s. per cwt.; Wheat 18 a 20s. per 70 lb; Flour, 75 a 80s. per bbls; Grain and flour admitted for home consumption free of duty; Turpen-

tine 14 a 18 per cwt; Tar 13 a 15 per bbl; Staves, white oak, bhd. 15 a 22l. per M. bbl. 10s. a 12s.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Of the United States, convened, agreeably to Law, in the North Wing of the Capitol, on Monday last. There are present, Chief Justice MARSHALL, Judges WASHINGTON, JOHNSON, DUVAL and STORY.

Judge LIVINGSTON, we understand, will not be able to attend at the present term, and Judge TODD, is not yet arrived.—*Nat. Int.*

From the National Intelligencer, Feb. 6.
Hall of the Supreme Court of the United States, Feb. 4, 1817.

At a meeting of the members of the bar of the supreme court, after the court had adjourned out of respect to the object of this meeting, Robert Goodloe Harper, Esq. was called to the chair, and Walter Jones, Esq. appointed secretary: The following resolution was proposed by the attorney general, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, since the last term of this court, Samuel Dexter, and Alexander James Dallas, two of its distinguished counsellors, have died: Therefore resolved, that the members of this bar, deeply deplored their loss, will wear a erape upon the left arm during the present term, as a mark of respect for the illustrious talents of the deceased, in professional, and their eminent virtues in private life.

ROB. G. HARPER, Pt.
W. JONES, Sec'y.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5.

Mr. Pleasants from the committee on Naval affairs, made unsavourable reports on the petitions of John M. Ryer, and on the petitions of Captain Arthur Sinclair—the former was concurred in, and the latter ordered to lie on the table.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Comptroller of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of balances remaining on the books of the Treasury, which have been due more than three years prior to the 30th of September last, and remained unsettled on that day—which was ordered to lie on the table.

The House took up the report of the committee of the whole, on the bill to set apart and pledge the bonus and U. S. dividends of

the National Bank, as a fund for internal improvements.

Mr. *Pickering* rose to offer an amendment to the amendments made by the committee; when

Mr. *King* intimated that he also wished to propose some amendments to the bill and moved that it be laid for the present on the table.

The motion prevailed, and the bill was laid on the table accordingly,

The House then on motion of Mr. *Johnson* of Kentucky, went into committee of the whole, Mr. *Bassett* in the chair, on sundry bills connected with the military establishment.

The first taken up by the committee, was a bill concerning the invalids of the revolutionary war and of the widows and children of the militia and of the soldiers of the army during the late war. [Placing pensioners of the revolutionary war and of the Indian war previous to the treaty of Greenville, on the same footing—and for allowing five years half pay to the widows or orphans of any officer or soldier of the militia, rangers, sea fencibles, and twelve and fifteen months volunteers, who shall have died within three months after returning home, of any disease contracted while in the military service, &c.]

The committee were occupied more than two hours in discussing various propositions to amend this bill—some of which were adopted—and having gone through the bill,

The committee proceeded to the consideration of the bill making further provision for military services during the late war.

This bill having been also gone through and variously amended,

The committee, on motion of Mr. *Johnson*, took up the bill for the establishment of a National Armony [adjacent to the river Ohio or its branches, and appropriating 60,000 dollars for the object.]

Mr. *Cannon* moved to add after 'Ohio' the river Tennessee, and suggested several points on the waters of the Tennessee well adapted to the erection of water works for the establishment.

Mr. *Jackson* opposed the amendment as unnecessary, because the Tennessee being a branch of the Ohio, of course would be taken into consideration by the President in fixing the scite, as well as the Monongahela, the Muskingum, the Cumberland, &c.

The motion was negatived without a division.

Mr. *Pickens* moved to insert after the word Ohio, the river Catawba, as affording good scites, abundance of iron, and every advantage for the establishment of a manufactory of arms.

After a few remarks by Mr. *Johnson*, adverse to the amendment,

The motion was negatived; and the bill being read through, without amendment,

The committee took up the bill to repeal so much of the act of July, 1812, as authorises additional pay and emoluments to brevet officers, and to allow additional rations to commanding officers of separate posts only in cases in which the officer shall be of or under the rank of colonel.

Mr. *Harrison* warmly opposed the bill, and to destroy it, moved that the first section be stricken out.

Mr. *Longdes* supported the expediency of the provision contemplated by the bill, as necessary to remove an ambiguity heretofore existing in construing the laws on the subject, and to ascertain the emoluments, not to reduce improperly those justly due.

Mr. *Clay* likewise supported the bill, because as there were officers enough to perform the military duties referred to, it was unnecessary to assign those duties to brevet officers—that he saw with pleasure the report of the bill by the committee of Ways and Means, as it would effect a salutary reduction of the expenses of the government in the military department, and though fully impressed with the services and merits of the officers of the army, yet he hoped to see every practicable reduction, every proper retrenchment of the heavy expenses now incurred annually for the military establishment.

Messrs. *Wright*, and *Johnson* of Ky. likewise advocated the bill—believing that brevet rank was intended only as an honorary reward for gallant services, and that it was not contemplated by the existing statutes to connect with or extend it to additional pecuniary rewards, &c.

Mr. *Harrison* again opposed the bill, contending that the pay now received had been well earned by the gallant services rendered by our officers, and entered into some comparison to shew that our officers, the higher ones particularly, were even worse paid and fewer in proportion to the number of men than those of any other civilized country, &c.

Mr. *Clay* spoke warmly in reply; maintaining that the country had in every way evinced its gratitude to the heroes of the army and navy for their great services, and that it was not proper to open the coffers of the treasury to heap further pecuniary rewards on those who had already received so large though merited a share of public rewards, &c.

Much further discussion followed; after which the motion to strike out the first section was negatived; and

The committee rose, reported its proceedings to the House,

And the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEB. 6.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The House then took up the amendments reported by the committee of the whole, to the bill to set apart and pledge, as a fund for internal improvement, the Bonus and United States share of the dividends of the National Bank.

Mr. *Pickering* stated some modifications of the amendments which he wished to propose, but not now being in order, he reserved them for the present.

Mr. *Taylor*, of New-York, proposed to define more precisely the mode of apportioning the fund among the different states by inserting the words "according to the House of Representatives in Congress."

Mr. *Pickering* objected to the motion, as well as to the amendment of the committee of the whole, as leaving the objects of improvement still too vague and indefinite.

Mr. *Smith*, of Md. opposed it because the present representation might be reduced but could not be increased, and that a state would now receive a modicum of the fund which might hereafter become almost nothing—and therefore he wished it should be apportioned according to the present representation—not be subject to the great changes which should hereafter take place in the relative representation of the states in Congress.

Mr. *Taylor* supported his motion; after which the motion was agreed to: and the question recurred on the amendment as amended; when

Mr. *Smith*, of Md. moved so to amend the amendment as to apportion the fund which shall accrue, according to the present representation in Congress, which he supported on the ground that many states, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Maryland &c. would never have an increase of members, whilst others would greatly increase—and if we are to be taxed (and he viewed this as a tax for internal improvements) he wished the states to enjoy the benefit according to the tax they are about to pay, as it was to be frittered away among the several states, to be wasted on little objects, instead of being applied to same great national object, &c.

The motion was opposed by Mr. *Calhoun*, because the incorporation of such a principle would destroy the bill—the great principle of the government being a community of interest and established for the general benefit, the amendment would be highly improper as well as prejudicial to the great object in view.

Mr. *Hardin* also opposed the motion, and argued against distributing the fund at all among the states—which, in time, when the representation of some of the new states should be doubled, would embarrass if not entirely defeat the execution of the object.

The motion was also opposed briefly by

Mr. *Harrison*, and Mr. *Kilbourn*, and at some length by Mr. *Sharp*—the latter gentlemen arguing that the fund was not a temporary but a permanent one, and formed a part of the common property of the nation, that it was the same as the proceeds of the direct tax, or sales of the public lands, which though drawn from the Western country, was still common revenue, and could no more be appropriated by the rule proposed, than could the fund now under consideration, &c. that the proposition was in fact one of inequality and injustice, as it looked to a change of wealth and population and yet was to be distributed with an entire disregard of that change.

Mr. *Smith* replied that this fund would be drawn from the people before the next census is taken, and of course being contributed by the nation according to the present state of wealth and population, ought to be apportioned according to the rule by which it is derived, and not be subjected to changes which without affecting the contribution would reduce the benefits to be derived by the states from this fund they now pay, &c.

After much more discussion, in which Messrs. *Hulbert*, *Gold* and *Yates* took part;

Mr. *Smith*'s motion was negatived by a large majority.

Mr. *Stearns* moved, that instead of vesting in Congress the power of designating the objects of improvement—it should be given to the state legislatures, under the approbation of the President.

This motion was opposed by Mr. *Sheffey*, Mr. *Pickering*, and Mr. *Grosvenor*; when

It was negatived, without a division; and

The question was taken on agreeing to the amendment of the committee of the whole house, as amended, and carried—ayes 84.

Mr. *Pickering* then moved to strike out the first section, and insert in lieu thereof, two other sections, directing that, the fund to be set apart for "constructing roads and canals, in order to facilitate, promote and give security to internal commerce among the several states," and to be applied for constructing, or aiding in the construction of, such roads and canals "in each of the states, as Congress, with the consent of each state, shall by law direct," and the proportion to be expended in each state to be in the ratio of its representation at the time of such expenditure, in the most numerous branch of the legislature.

Mr. *Ingham*, in remarking on the objection to the word *internal improvement*, as too indefinite, and the proposition to confine the application of the fund to making roads and canals expressly—suggested, what he thought a middle ground, as he believed it would be found sometimes, and in some places, more advantageous to improve the beds of rivers, than either of the other objects, and moved to include that object in the designation to be

given in the amendment proposed by Mr. Pickering.

Mr. Robertson was adverse to this proposition, as it would confine the application of the fund to certain objects, when there were yet other objects of internal improvement equally deserving the attention and aid of the government, and equally important; which opinion he argued to establish.

Mr. Pickering supported his motion, and argued at length against giving the expenditure of the fund to the several states, as the general welfare was the peculiar province of the general government, and was the very pole star of its objects and intentions, and, touching on the constitutional objections thought it very probable that under the general power to regulate and facilitate commerce, than Congress had the power to apply this fund to the making of roads and canals, &c.

Mr. Pitkin disputed the power of Congress to apply the public funds to "such objects, or even to incorporate a company to make a canal—that if this principle were adopted, Congress might assume any power—and argued to establish this opinion, and the belief that the power of Congress extended only to the objects expressly given in the constitution, &c. As to the expediency of the scheme, he would prefer aiding companies, or individual enterprize, instead of taking these objects entirely in the hands of the government, &c.

Mr. Pickering, after replying briefly to Mr. Pitkin, modified his amendment so as to embrace the motion of Mr. Ingham, to add 'the improvement of any water course.'

Mr. Calhoun, though extremely anxious to accommodate the bill to the views of others, so as to receive as much support as possible, yet felt himself obliged to object to the modification just made, and moved to restore Mr. Pickering's motion to the shape in which he first moved it.

Mr. King then entered into an argument against the main object of the bill—arguing that, from the present situation of the country, its poverty, the existing public burthens on the people, &c. it was inexpedient to enter into a project so expensive; that as to military roads, they would be open to an enemy as well as ourselves—and went into some minute calculations of the taxes paid by different towns of the eastern states, to shew the impolicy of this measure; he also argued that its constitutionality was derived only by implication, &c. and concluded by moving the indefinite postponement of the bill.

This motion gave rise to an animated debate on the main principle of the bill, which continued until the adjournment; in which Messrs. Gold, Sheffey and Harrison advocated the bill, and Messrs. Hardin Smith of Md. and Barbour, spoke in opposition.

About 4 o'clock, the debate not having closed, a motion was made to adjourn: and The House adjourned.

From the Democratic Press.

THE DRAMA.

BERTRAM—CORIOLANUS—RULE A WIFE AND HAVE A WIFE—PIZARRO.

Our readers we presume take an interest in the Drama or they would not be our readers. And taking such an interest they must, of course, have read the tragedy of Bertram, or seen it performed: we therefore need not give a sketch of its fable. The foregoing seems a good reason to us; but if it does not suit our readers; and they can furnish a better, they will oblige us by giving it to themselves as from us. We are half disposed, too, to make some excuse for withholding our opinion of the merits of the play. Classical poetry has become so bad of late years; and gothic poetry so fashionable; and a modern tragedy with any kind of poetry at all, so rare a production; that perhaps we might venture to call Bertram a good play, if not positively, at least by comparison. Indeed, notwithstanding its wildness and improbabilities; the uncouth quaintness of some of its terms, and the *Southeyean* feebleness of some its lines; it possesses many eminent beauties. And even the heaviness which an over portion of *monkery*, and too much mere poetry gives some parts of it, is amply compensated for, by the boldness of its plan and incidents; the grandeur and strength of its principal characters; and the frequent vigor and brilliancy of its thoughts and language.

In entering upon an *examen* of Mr. Cooper's performance of Bertram, we hesitate with a most uncritic like feeling. Those of our readers who saw him will know what we mean without further explanation; and those who have not yet had that good fortune will understand us, if they for a moment imagine what their own feelings would be, if called upon for their opinion of a new poem, such for instance as the "Pilgrims of the Sun," before their nerves had done quivering with pleasurable excitement from the reading it; and while its various images, so grand, so sweet, so wild, lay mingled in the memory: when it would be difficult even to distinguish beauties, but to find faults almost impossible. General panegyric, however; on actors especially, is worse than useless. It is not sufficient to say such a particular actor is great: the praise to be serviceable either to others or himself, should be directed to some example; the where, the how, and the why should be given. We proceed, therefore, to notice a few of the excellencies of the performance, merely as specimens of their several classes; the blemishes we have not yet

discovered. His manner of delivering the following lines was inexpressibly fine :

" Oh, that we were on the dark wave together,
" With but one plank between us and destruction,
" That I might grasp him in these desperate arms,
" And plunge with him amid the weltering bilows—
" And view him gasp for life, &c.

There was here no mere " sound and fury," no loudness only from the teeth outwards. It was the genuine force which we have heretofore spoken of the energy of the soul, animating the whole man : swelling the chest, almost to bursting, stringing every nerve ; fixing the teeth and firing the eye. It is evident that in this passage, a loud, clear, continued exclamation would be preposterous—passion so intense cannot have a clear, loud voice. Mr. Cooper's manner affected the audience as it should—they did not coldly admire a fine well delivered rant ; they involuntarily shrank back and shuddered with horror. An example of a different kind of feeling, equally well displayed, occurs in the beginning of the fourth act ; when Bertram is informed that Aldobrand still pursues his forfeit life. It is no longer contemplative hate breathing a deep desire for vengeance—it is this hate, freshly aroused by new injuries ; it is revenge, looking to instant gratification, and is accordingly more open, wild and frantic :

" Lord Aldobrand, I brave thee in thy halls,
" I bid thee to the conflict—aye, come on—
" Coward, has armed thy vassels ! come then all—(To his attendant ruffians)
" Follow—ye shall have work enough—follow,"

There are two lines in the first scene of the second act which show another feature of the character. The prior had told him that lady St. Aldobrand dwelt alone—Bertram exclaims

" His dame doth dwell alone—perchance his child—
" Oh, no, no, no,—it was a damned thought."

The demoniac smile which lighted up his visage as the damned thought glanced across his mind ; and his return to feelings of manhood, were truly admirable. In other varieties of character in Bertram he was, generally not less close to nature. Of these may be instanced his occasional sinkings into tenderness towards Imogene ; and the fixed and awful unrelentingness in which he listens to her frantic pleadings for her husband's life—in the latter he looked like a fiend sculptured in marble. We have not, to day, leisure to go further into criticism upon this performance ; but may take up the subject again, as we perceive that Mr. Cooper has yielded to the wishes of the public to see him once more in the character.

From witnessing Bertram we are more than ever convinced that a great part of the good playing consists in conceiving the character—not only justly but strongly, and then giving nature free scope. A succession of new parts, so conceived and so exhibited,

would we feel confident, perfect Mr. Cooper, by simply making him less of a *Symmetrist*, for he has no fault of magnitude but being so. In his old round of parts he would find it more difficult ; though not impracticable, as he has frequently evinced lately.

In the haughty patrician *Coriolanus* ; the gallant ingenuous *Rolla* ; and the brave and dignified *Leon*, he was as usual elevated and elegant, and in some scenes threw out sparks which we had never before remarked.—Still, however, we would ask whether his gait is not, generally, too measured ; for even heroes, being men, sometimes step quick and short. There is also too much standing still—too much quietude and repose of the entire physical man.

In the foolish part of *Leon*'s character Mr. Cooper displayed much chaste and genuine simplicity of look and manner ; but there was something wanting in his accents. It has been observed, that a sensible, well bred man may be discovered by the tone of his voice ; certainly by his pronunciation ; if so, the lady could not have been deceived by the assumed character of *Leon*.

—♦—
From the London Star, Nov. 7.

PORTUGAL.—STATE PAPER.

The necessary orders having been issued for enabling the Portuguese Commissary at Paris to receive the first three quarters of the quota assigned to Portugal in the contributions imposed on France by the Powers which signed the last Treaty of Paris, it appears to us that the public may wish to be informed of the principles upon which the Portuguese Plenipotentiaries founded the right on which they laid claim to the said contribution—a claim which was disputed to them on account of Portugal not having entered the Campaign with their contingent against France, that being the basis on which the contribution was divided among the other Powers. These principles may be very easily deduced from the following

NOTE.

" The undersigned Plenipotentiaries of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal and the Brazils have received the official communication which their Highnesses and Excellencies the Ministers of the Cabinets of Austria, Russia, Great Britain, and Prussia, did them the honour to address to them under date of the 19th instant.

" The undersigned cannot but approve of the basis of the arrangement which the four Powers abovenamed deem proper to propose to the Government of his Most Christian Majesty, in which they appear to have combined, as far as circumstances will admit, the essential object of the coalition, viz. the re-establishment of the tranquillity of Europe on solid foundations, with the guarantee of the

just indemnities claimed by all States which took part in the alliance.

"The undersigned thank the Ministers of Austria, Russia, Great Britain, and Prussia, for the assurance which they give them of communicating the answer of the French Government, and the ulterior resolutions to which it may lead, for the purpose of putting them in a capacity to contribute according to the spirit of treaties, to the final result of the negotiation. The four Powers who signed the Treaty of Alliance of the 25th of March, will surely not lose sight of the fact, that Portugal not only acceded by a formal treaty to that alliance, but also that, in quality of signing party and of guarantee of the execution of the treaties of Paris and Vienna, it ought doubtless to come in as one of the principal parties in every arrangement which shall rectify any of the articles of the said treaties.

"The undersigned, convinced of the momentous nature of existing circumstances, and of the importance which the Powers must attach to the speedy conclusion of the negotiation, will abstain from impeding its progress by any new claim, on their part, as against France; but thinking that the pecuniary sacrifices to be exacted of that Power should be destined not only to pay the expenses of the war, but also to reimburse each of the Allied Powers for the preparations and expenses which recent events have caused, they claim, on behalf of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, the right of participating in the contribution which shall be imposed on France, and in this view they rely on the justice and impartiality of the High Powers to which they address their reclamations.

"The undersigned, the moment the escape of Napoleon Bonaparte was known at Vienna, interpreting the intentions of their august sovereign, and convinced of the moral force which the close and immediate union of all the Powers would produce, signed, without hesitation, the declarations of the 13th of March and the 12th of May, and by consequence, from that moment, in the name of their Court, came under engagements the most solemn. Constantly following the same line of conduct, the undersigned were the first who formally acceded to the Treaty of Alliance of the 25th March; they immediately communicated it to the Regency of Portugal, which forthwith made all the necessary preparations for putting the army on a war footing; and if that army had not entered the field at the moment when hostilities were terminated, this could only be ascribed to the signal victory which so suddenly put an end to the war, and to the distance at which the Sovereign of Portugal is placed, without whose sanction it was evidently impossible that a delegated government could take upon itself the responsibility of causing

troops to march out of the kingdom in execution of a treaty not yet ratified. This circumstance, then, cannot annul or affect in any degree the right which the undersigned lay claim to—that of being considered and treated like all the other members of the alliance; inasmuch as Portugal has been ready on her side to perform all that could be legitimately expected of her; and the expenses occasioned by the preparations for war, and *without the aid of any foreign subsidy*, should be repaid to her out of the mass destined for those indemnities.

"If it were wished to adopt the basis of not admitting to participation in the contribution any but the armies which took an active part in the war, this principle would lead a great deal too far. Each of the Allied Powers has unquestionably fulfilled the duties which it imposed on itself, and contributed more or less actively, according to its position, to the happy issue of that war; but at the same time the Russian, Austrian, and Sardinian, &c. armies were unable to reach the theatre of war until its result was decided; the Danish contingent had scarcely passed its own frontiers when hostilities ceased; Portugal placed politically and geographically in a position still more distant, could not in these circumstances but come up the last. But, unquestionably, had the chance of the war been unfavourable, she would have seen herself, in pursuance of her engagements, exposed to undergo all its inconvenience, without being entitled to complain, or to plead her involuntary inactivity. Is it not just that, as in this case she would have had her share of the misfortunes, she should now claim that of the indemnities which accrue to her?

"The undersigned have hitherto confined themselves to considering the question under the point of view of the late war, because they suppose that it may have been traced out as a rule not to admit of other reclamations. Would it not be proper however, to pay some regard in respect to Portugal, to events anterior to the year 1815; and if setting aside examples, it is wished to lay it down as a principle that the indemnities he demanded of France have no other object but to defray the expenses of the last war, would it not be just at least that the objections that may be made to the claims of Portugal in this view should be balanced by so many other incontestable reasons which she might allege in her own behalf?

"France extorted from Portugal, in the years 1801 and 1804, the sum of 40 millions of francs for granting her treaties of peace, which she violated immediately afterwards. The French armies three times invaded Portugal, and committed there the devastations and horrors which are known to all the world. The Portuguese nation supported

during six years a war disproportioned to its force, for its own independence and that of Europe. At the close of that war, the Portuguese army found itself in the heart of France, having constantly shared in all the fortunes of the British army. And yet, at the conclusion of peace, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal was almost the *only one of the Allies* who received no increase of territory, who obtained no indemnity, no advantage, and saw himself even so situated as to be obliged to restore to France the colony of Cayenne, which for so many reasons he might have wished to retain.

"Such are some of the titles which Portugal could allege in her own behalf; and the undersigned flatter themselves that the angust Sovereigns now assembled at Paris will appreciate all their validity, and will feel how very hard it would be to exclude Portugal from any share of the contributions demanded of France. The advantage besides, which would result to the other Powers from this exclusion would be very inconsiderable; for by admitting to this participation only the Powers which formerly acceded to the treaty of the 25th of March, and who have troops in France, the exclusion would be confined to Portugal and Denmark.

"The undersigned avail themselves of this opportunity to renew to their Highnesses and Excellencies the assurances of their high consideration.

"COUNT DE PALMELLA.

"D. JOAQUIM LOBO DA SILVEIRA.

"Paris, Sept. 23, 1815."

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11.

The Directors of the *Branch Bank at Washington* have unanimously elected RICHARD CUTTS, Esq. as President of the Board.

DR. JOEL HART, of this city, is appointed Consul of the United States at Leith in Scotland.

EDWARD WYER, Esq. late Consul at Riga, is appointed Consul of the United States at Hamburg.

The Eastern Mail Stage was upset on Sunday night a little this side of New-Haven, and several of the passengers so badly hurt as to be unable to travel further. This accident delayed the mail some hours, and was the cause of its not having arrived here yesterday morning until half past 11 o'clock. In London we observe a patent is obtained for an invention to prevent the overturning of Stage Coaches. Such an invention is much wanted in this country, for scarcely a week passes by that we do not hear of some accident by the overturning of stages.—*E. Post.*

ALBANY. Feb. 7.

We have spent the most of this day on the resolutions for rescinding the resolutions of November last, relative to auction duties.—After much debate, the question in committee of the whole was carried 55 to 38, and in the house on agreeing with the committee, 52 to 33. Notice was given by Mr. Williams, of Columbia, who warmly opposed its passage, that he should move for a re-consideration to-morrow. The house agreed to adjourn until ten o'clock to-morrow, anticipating an early adjournment, for the purpose of preparing the assembly room for to-morrow evening, when his excellency the Governor is to deliver swords to certain distinguished officers, agreeably to an act of the legislature.

"An act concerning suits against corporations," has passed the council of revision.

It appears by an official statement of the contracts made by the United States Navy Department in 1816, that besides the contracts for ship timber, &c. for 74's and frigates, the Department has contracted for "one full and complete frame of live oak for a 74 gun ship," to be delivered "on or before the 18th July, 1818, at such navy yard as the commissioners of the navy board may designate," and "ditto for a ship of the line, within six months, and two ditto for frigates, within 12."

LAW OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

AN ACT

Relating to the sixth section of the act entitled "an act, for the recovery of debts to the value of twenty-five dollars," and to the ninety-third section of the act entitled "an act to reduce several laws relating particularly to the city of New-York into one act."

Passed January 27, 1817.

Be it enacted by the people of the state of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, That no defendant shall be precluded from having any action against the plaintiff, to recover his debt, or demand, or any part thereof: Provided the same shall exceed twenty five dollars, over and above all just set off the plaintiff may have obtained against the defendant, exclusive of the judgment which the plaintiff may have obtained against the defendant, notwithstanding such defendant may have neglected to set off the same against the plaintiff before the justice of the peace, or the assistant justice in the city of New-York, according to the provisions of the several sections of the acts hereby amended.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Federal Gazette calls public attention to the distresses of a crew of Germans, just arrived in the Chesapeake. "A ship with upwards of 300 Germans, men, women and children, has arrived off Annapolis, where she is detained by the ice. These people have been 15 weeks on board, and short of provisions. Upon making the Capes, their bedding having become very filthy, was thrown overboard.—They are now actually perishing from the cold and for want of provisions."

FROM THE SALEM GAZETTE.

Extracts of Letters from Naples.

On our arrival at Naples, the government expected nothing else than an attack. Transports were sent for additional forces, which returned full of troops, convoyed by a 74 and some frigates. Yet the people seemed to like us very much, for the first boat that went ashore was received by a great crowd crying, "huzza, bona America."

Our ship answers our expectations—she sails remarkably well, and is very stiff.—There are several English and Dutch 74's and 80's here—the Washington looks like a picture among them.

While we lay at Messina, the Princess of Wales arrived there in a merchant ship from Egypt—Our Commanders all went to pay their respects, and Capt. Perry serenaded her with his band. She was compelled to leave the place without going on shore, as the ship could not obtain pratique.

There was a considerable disturbance at the Theatre last evening, on account of some American citizens not taking their hats off, when they played "God save the King."—Our officers that were present, all rose and took off their hats; on which the music struck up "Hail Columbia," when all the company in the house rose and took off their hats, which was highly honourable to both parties.

Last evening Governor Don, gave a ball to the officers of the American and Dutch fleets, and on Thursday next Lady Don gives a ball to the officers of the United States' ship Washington.

SALEM, Feb. 8.

The Robbery!—At length it seems probable the Russians who robbed Mr. Goodrich are taken in the toils. Mr. G. having in some measure recovered his health and recollection, attended a sheriff to New-Market, where two men, brothers, by the name of Kenniston, were on Wednesday last apprehended on suspicion; and the house in which they lived with their father was searched, a long time in vain, and they were on the point of giving it up; when turning over a pork bbl. in the cellar, they perceived under it a piece of earthenware, which being removed, discovered 2 doubloons, one of them covered with a paper having on it Mr. Goodrich's mark of its value; another was afterwards found in the father's pocket book, in the pocket of a pair of pantaloons hanging up; and a bank bill also, in a draw, having a persons name written upon its back by Mr. G. himself, on suspicion of its being a counterfeit. The men confess nothing; but on these strong circumstances they are no doubt properly secured. There are still further suspicions of accomplices in this bold atrocity, and it is to be hoped the bloody actors will be brought out, and meet their deserts.

The suspected men had an examination at Newburyport on Thursday, and the two sons were committed for trial, and have been brought to this town and lodged in the stone jail. They will probably take their trial at the next term of the supreme court, to be held at Ipswich in April. The old man was released.

From the Boston Palladium of Feb. 7.

FROM ENGLAND.

On Sunday last, the ship Liverpool Trader, Capt. Trott, arrived at the Vineyard from Liverpool; whence she sailed on the 23d of Nov.; and on Wednesday evening the passengers came to town, and brought with them the letters and papers. The intelligence is not later than before received, but furnishes some items not previously obtained.

A London paper of the evening of Nov. 20, says, "There was but little fine wheat at market this morning; and the demand continuing brisk, rather a higher price was obtained than at the last sales. Oats were of heavy sale, at 1s. per quarter cheaper, and a large quantity at market; white peas were 2s. per quarter lower. In Barley and other articles no alteration. Portuguese gold is at 13 18s. 8d. per oz; new dollars 4s. 10 1-2.

A letter from Liverpool, Nov. 20, says, "I wrote you yesterday, since when we have had a public sale of American Flour. The two first lots. of 10 barrels each, were sold, one for 67s. the other for 68s. per bbl. The remainder of the Flour was taken in on the owner's account, the price not being deemed sufficient. The Flour was sweet, but the quality was only good coarse. Fine sweet Flour would bring 76 if not 80s.

"We have letters from N. Orleans, which speak of the cotton harvest differently from letters from the Northward. The letters say the harvest is abundant, but the staple short. The tobacco crop is also mentioned as very plentiful, and of fine quality. If these accounts are correct, we may, about the period of arrivals, look for a fall in price, but we may also expect an equal decline with you.

"I send you a statement at which grain can be imported, and the general average of the present day.

"According to law, Wheat may be imported then at 30s; Barley 40; Oats 27; Rye 53; Beans 53; Peas 53; per quarter, of 8 Winchester bushels.

"The general averages at the present time of the 12 maritime districts of England and Wales, by which grain is regulated, are Wheat 92s9; Barley 44s5; Oats 27s6; Rye 53s7; Beans 46s4; Peas 47s. By which it appears that Peas and Beans cannot be imported.

"Sour American Flour, sound, has been sold today for 63s per barrel. Old Wheat is

more in demand, and has risen 1s per bushel; new wheat has declined 1s. The quality of all the new grain is so various, and indeed generally unfit for making bread that the quotations are considered nominal, being in few instances realized.

"Grain in this market is sold as follows—Wheat 70lbs to the bushel, Barley 60; Oats 45; Rye, Beans and Peas per quarter of 8 Winchester bushels; Flour Am. 196 lbs to the barrel."

London, Nov. 5.

The Lord Mayor has purchased, in Smithfield market, a bullock, to have it slaughtered, and cut up in joints, in order to judge of the profits of the retail butchers. He has likewise purchased a sack of flour, to be made into loaves, for the purpose of ascertaining the actual gains of the bakers.

A letter from a gentleman who resides in Devonshire, states that his family is supplied with the best butchers' meat at 3 1-2d per pound, and he has the right of making choice of whatever joints he wishes to have.

Nov. 20.—We understand that a special meeting of the Town Council of this city was called yesterday, to consider of the propriety of preferring a request to the Lords of the treasury, under the present circumstances of the country, to suspend the distillation of spirits from grain, and the manufacture of starch from wheat; and that the meeting unanimously resolved to transmit a memorial to their Lordships on the subject, and which was transmitted accordingly by this day's post.—*Edinburgh pa.*

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE—FEBRUARY 7.

Two messages were received from the President of the United States—the one noticed in the proceedings of the House of Representatives; the other transmitting in compliance with the request of the Senate, information touching the execution of so much of the Treaty of Peace with Great Britain, as relates to the delivery of slaves.

Mr. RUGGLES, of Ohio, presented certain instructions received by him from the Legislature of Ohio, to use his exertions to procure the passage of a law of Congress giving to the inhabitants of the U. States' reservation at Lower Sandusky, peremption right to parts thereof, &c. Objection having been made to the reading of the instruction for the information of the Senate, the question was taken on reading it, and decided in the negative.

Mr. WILSON thereupon submitted for consideration the following resolution:

"That the Senate deem it inexpedient that instructions from a State Legislature to the Senators from such state shall be received and filed in the Senate."

The bill to amend the Claims' Law of last

session, was again taken up, discussed and amended.

Mr. DAGGETT moved to strike out the first section of the bill (in effect to reject it) which motion was decided as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Ashmun, Barbour, Brown, Daggett, Fromentin, Goldsborough, Hanson, Hardin, Horsey, Hunter, Mason, of Va. Noble, Ruggles, Talbot, Tichenor, Williams.—16.

NAYS.—Messrs. Campbell, Chace, Condit, Gaillard, Howell, Lacock, Macom, Mason of N. H. Morrow, Roberts, Sanford, Smith, Tait, Taylor, Thompson, Troub, Varnum.—17.

So the Senate refused to strike out the first section, and the bill was ordered to a third reading, as amended.

The bill for better preserving the neutral relations of the United States, came up, but was, with several other bills, postponed to Monday.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, FEB. 7.

Mr. Lowndes, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to increase the compensation of certain collectors of the customs; also a bill making additional appropriations to defray the expense of the army and militia during the late war; also a bill making appropriations for the support of the military establishment for the year 1817; which bills were twice read and severally committed.

Mr. Hugh Nelson, from the committee on the judiciary, to which had been recommitted the bill authorising the appointment of Circuit Judges, reported a bill for the better administration of justice in the supreme court, and for the appointment of Circuit Judges; which was read and committed.

Mr. Johnson, of Ky. from the military committee, reported a bill for the relief of certain officers of the staff of Governor Edwards, of the Illinois Territory; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Lowndes, from the committee of ways and means, reported the bill from the Senate for the more prompt settlement of public accounts, with sundry amendments; which were read, and, with the bill committed to a committee of the whole House.

The Speaker, laid before the House the annual report of the commissioner of the sinking fund; which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

On motion of Mr. Hahn,

Resolved, That the acting Secretary of War be instructed to report to this House the reasons why the militia fines, incurred by delinquents under the late call of the militia into the service of the United States, are not finally collected.

The following message of the President of the United States, received yesterday, was read and referred to a select committee.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

On comparing the fourth section of the act of Congress, passed March 31, 1814, providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi territory, with the articles of agreement and cession between the United States and the state of Georgia, bearing date April 30, 1802; it appears that the engagements entered into with the claimants interfere with the rights and interests secured to that state. I recommend to congress that provision be made by law for payments to the state of Georgia, equal to the amount of Mississippi stock which shall be paid into the Treasury until the stipulated sum of 1,250,000 dollars shall be completed.

JAMES MADISON.

February 6, 1817.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill, to set apart and pledge, as a fund for internal improvement, the Bonus and U. States share of the dividends of the National Bank—Mr. King's motion to postpone the bill indefinitely being still under consideration.

Mr. Pickering spoke in further illustration of his opinions already offered, and in support of the bill.

The debate was resumed on the expediency and constitutionality of the bill—in which Messrs. Pickering, Sheffey, Calhoun, Thomas Wilson and Yates, spoke in support, and Messrs. Wright and King in opposition to the bill. Mr. Ross also, without at present fully advocating the bill, spoke against its indefinite postponement.

The question was, (about 4 o'clock) taken on postponing the bill indefinitely—tantamount to a rejection—and decided in the negative as follows :

Yea 74.—Nays 88.

The question then recurred on Mr. Calhoun's motion to amend Mr. Pickering's amendment, by striking therefrom the words "*with the consent of the state*," and lost by a large majority.

Mr. Pickering's amendment (as stated in the proceedings of yesterday) was then agreed to without a division.

Mr. Kilbourn proposed to add a section providing substantially, that any state might under the direction of Congress, apply any part of its portion of the fund to the purpose intended by the act, in another state, if requested by resolution of the Legislature wishing so to apply part of its portion.

This motion was objected to by Mr. Calhoun, only because he believed the bill already contained by a fair construction, the power proposed by the amendment.

The motion was negatived without a division, and

After having previously rejected several motions to adjourn,

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and

The house adjourned.

[The following Message, received a few days ago, in Congress, has been accidentally omitted in its proper place.]

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

The Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his most Christian Majesty, having renewed under special instructions from his government, the claim of the representative of Baron De Beaumarchais, for one million of livres, which were debited to him in the settlement of his accounts with the United States, I lay before Congress copies of the memoir on that subject, addressed by the said Envoy to the Secretary of State.

Considering that the sum, of which the million of livres in question made a part, was a gratuitous grant from the French government to the United States, and the declaration of that government that that part of the grant was put in the hands of M. De Beaumarchais as its agent, not as the agent of the United States, and was duly accounted for by him to the French government; Considering, also, the concurring opinions of two attorneys-general of the United States, that the said debit was not legally sustainable in behalf of the United States, I recommend the case to the favorable attention of the Legislature, whose authority alone can finally decide on it.

JAMES MADISON.

January 31, 1817.

—*—*—*—*—
FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

Liverpool, Nov. 4.

On the 29th ult. about one o'clock, a poor man was observed walking slowly past the windows of the east front of Swinton Pottery, (on the road leading from Wentworth to Doncaster.) Some of the workmen saw him make a kind of signal to the windows, but they did not know his meaning; and he continued to ascend the hill till he passed the buildings, and got in sight of an adjacent house; it appears he intended to call there; but in endeavouring to pass over a cross road, he fell with great violence on the back of his head; two of the men passing from dinner at the moment, ran to him, and found him dying as they then thought; he had fainted away through inanition and excess of wretchedness; he lay perfectly still on his back, the blood gushed from his mouth, and bleeding also from a cut across the back part of his head.

A crowd of people soon collected around him, and he was carried to the cottage of Francis Shillit, sen. the principal warehouseman, very near the spot, where, thank God! after a considerable time spent in applying remedies, he so far revived, as to be able to speak. Some tea and bread and butter were made him, but he found himself totally un-

ble to eat any thing ; he however, managed to force down a little tea, with a spoonful or two of rum in it ; this re-animated him so much, after the fatigues he had endured, that he was able to give the following account of himself :—His name, William Jackson, a silk weaver, discharged from Spitalfields, with 600 others a few months since ; thence he conveyed his wife and eight children to his parish, Bilfer, or some such name, near Lincoln, until then in comfortable circumstances ; the towns-people (who, by the bye, are nearly as distressed as himself) gave him a guinea with which he went to Glasgow, but could procure no employment ; thence to Lancaster (through rough and dreary countries) inquiring every where for work, but with the same success ; lastly, to Manchester and its neighbourhood, which having tried over with great anxiety for some kind of work, but still finding none, he was compelled to strike directly across the country homeward ; his money was gone long since ; after which he exchanged his clothes for very old poor ones ; but all resources having failed him he was obliged to beg for a bit of bread, which he was generally refused as an impostor (he being sound and not lame :) for the last two or three days he had never tasted bread, and sustained himself on a raw turnip, anxious to get home, and patient in enduring the gnawings of hunger, that dreadful fiend. He last night continued his weary course without intermission having no where to lay his head ; when at last, reduced almost to despair, he fortunately fell near the abodes of beings who can boast at least common humanity, and will relieve this poor creature, who had travelled five or six hundred miles in fruitless quest of work and common subsistence.

Irish Steam Packets.—The new Dublin and Holyhead Steam Boats are going on prosperously. At the commencement, the wheel machinery, which was not sufficiently strong was repeatedly out of order, and great prejudice was excited, by one of them putting back when two-thirds across the channel on its very first trip ; but for many weeks past, the boats have gone regularly, and have made safe and expeditious passages, although the weather has been more boisterous than almost ever remembered. On Monday se'nnight a party went off from Howth, merely for the sake of a trip of pleasure : they sailed from that harbour at twelve at noon, and were landed at seven, to tea at Holyhead ; they embarked next day, and reached Howth harbour in eight hours ; thus making two passages, going and coming, in fifteen hours, finding all accommodations complete, and the voyage very pleasant. These vessels are lugger rigged, and capable of making good voyages without machinery, which can be hoisted out of the water at pleasure. They are 77 feet in the keel, carry 115 tons, and

draw 9 feet water abaft. Three weeks since, a gentleman, from whom we have obtained the information, left Holyhead in one of the steam boats, which worked out of that harbour in company with a packet having an express on board for the Irish government ; on landing at Howth, a messenger was dispatched to the castle at Dublin, to apprise government that an express to them, *outsailed* by the steam boat, was on its way ; which express they received *eight hours after*. The placards exhibited at the Post office in Dublin, that such a paper has obtained a priority of intelligence by the steam packets, are proofs of their utility. By one of these boats the victory of Lord Exmouth was known in Dublin several hours sooner than it otherwise would have been ; and only last week, the Hibernia, which is the name of one of them, took over 16 cabin passengers. There are separate sleeping apartments for ladies and gentlemen, the former attended by a respectable female servant or steward, and every refreshment is to be had on board, which saves a great deal of expense, trouble, and imposition in laying in sea stocks. We give this information, which we have received from an unquestionable authority, with great pleasure, as our first notice of the packets was necessarily unfavourable, from the causes we have first enumerated.

Steam Engines of extraordinary power.—A letter from Sir. C. Blagdon announces that they are at this moment constructing in Cornwall steam engines destined to work under a pressure of seven atmospheres. The trials already made seem to indicate that they will be productive of immense advantages. In order to determine under what circumstances steam-engines ought to produce the maximum of effect, keeping in view the quantity of coal used, it is necessary to know the relation which may exist at different temperatures between the elastic force of the steam and the quantity of caloric necessary for its production. Already had some French manufacturers ascertained that the increase of the elastic force is superior to that of the caloric employed ; for they found an advantage in working their machines under pressures superior to that of the atmosphere ; but the form of their boilers did not admit of their much exceeding this term. In England they have gone much further, by means of an invention of Mr. Woolf's, and which is combined in such a way as to employ the steam at very high pressures.—It seems also, that the steam-engines, of this able engineer contain another useful modification, and which consists in the heated steam never being in immediate contact with the piston of the large cylinder, as it is in the common machines ; in the latter case, as is well known, the piston soon loses its accurate adjustment, because the steam dissolves the greasy sub-

stances which lubricate it. In Mr. Woolf's apparatus the steam enters into a first cylinder, and there it presses on the surface of a column of oil, which it forces into an interior cylinder, in which is the piston; it thus raises the piston without touching it, and lets it fall as soon as it is condensed. It is clear that this mechanism may be also applied on both sides of the piston, so as to produce a *double effect*.

THE FRENCH TONGUE.

Lempriere, the physician, who had free admission to the imperial harem of the emperor of Morocco, says the ladies had great reluctance in showing him the tongue, which they considered to be very indecent. One of the Sultan's wives kept behind a curtain, and had her pulse felt by putting her arm under the bottom; but it was with the greatest difficulty she could be prevailed on to show her tongue, which, however, she at length protruded through a hole made in the curtain! so different are the notions of delicacy in different nations.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

Governor of New-Jersey.—In a joint meeting of the New-Jersey Legislature on the 6th inst. ISAAC WILLIAMSON, Esq. of Elizabeth-town, was chosen Governor of that State, in the room of Governor Dickerson, who was lately chosen Senator of the United States.

From the Correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Saturday
Evening, February 8. §

The House of Representatives have been engaged all this day, upon a bill which has been passed by them, of considerable importance; the substance of it is, to divide among the several States, according to their representation in the house of Representatives, the dividends of the shares belonging to the United States, in the National Bank, and also the bonus to be paid for the charter, to be used for the purpose of internal improvement, such as making roads, canals, and clearing water courses; according to the directions of the general Government, with the assent of the States—the bill passed by a majority of two. Mr. Randolph made a very long speech upon the subject, and took his final adieu of the House. Mr. Smith of Maryland also spoke against, and Mr. Calhoun in favor of the Bill.

The agreement of the Convention of Banks, lately held in Philadelphia, to pay specie on the 20th inst. has had the effect here to destroy the difference of exchange; nothing can now be had here for drafts on New-York.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.

Mr. Barstow from the committee appointed on the subject of salaries, to-day made a report. It contained the history of salaries in the

state since the adoption of the constitution, and concludes by recommending a reduction of the salaries as follows:

Each clerk of the Supreme Court to \$2000	
Treasurer,	1200
His clerk,	800
The commissary general,	800
(and abolishes every office of deputy commissary.)	
Also reduces the salary of adj. gen. to 800	
Secretary of State,	1500
Deputy Secretary,	1000
Surveyor general,	2000
Comptroller,	2000
Deputy Comptroller,	1500

Makes your district attorney a salary officer of \$3000, and the one about Albany like with 2000, both in lieu of all perquisites and charges—reduces the governor's salary to \$5000, but says nothing about the judges, chancellors, or about the mayor of N. York, or the health officer's income.

Some others are reduced—rather proposed to be so. It is a delicate subject, and extremely difficult.

Mr. Pendleton reported a bill to-day, to prevent all passing, receiving, possessing, holding, or attempting to pass, any note or paper for change, money, payment, &c. It goes to cut up *every species* of banking operation, not expressly authorised by the legislature. It is a bill of severe penalties.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.

We have this day, on motion of Mr. Williams, re-considered the resolutions relative to the acution duties; and I am happy to add, that on taking the final vote, the resolutions were adopted, 56 to 40, and ordered to the Senate for concurrence. We have adjourned at an early hour, for the purpose mentioned in my last.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Havanna, to his friend in Charleston, dated January 15.

"The detention of the Caroline a few hours, enables me to inform you, that a decree has just been passed imposing a duty of ~~seven~~ dollars upon every pound of segars exported from this Island. A box of segars containing 1000, is calculated by the custom-house to weigh 4 pounds; which at \$7 per lb. is 28 dollars; and the old duty of 3 reals, makes the duty of a box of segars 28 dollars and 3 reals. They will allow nothing for the tare of the box."

Extract of a letter to a respectable mercantile house in Savannah, dated

"DARIEN. January 25.

"The British brig Aisthorpe, Griffith, with a full cargo of Sea-Island Cotton, bound to Liverpool, and loaded by Messrs. Yonge, Richardson, & Co. of this place, ran ashore on Doboy Bar, in attempting to get out to sea, through mistake of the pilot, in laying down his buoys, and remained 48 hours, having only 3¹-2 feet at low water. By great force of hands, and the exertion of Lieut. Jackson, and part of the Cutter's crew, she got off without discharging any thing. Such

is the strength of this vessel, that notwithstanding she remained so long thumping on the bar, she only made 4 1-2 inches water in 24 hours. The surveyors have still declared it expedient for her to unload for examination."

From the official returns of thirty five banks in the state of Pennsylvania, not including the principal banks in the city of Philadelphia, it appears that their situation is as follows.

Notes in circulation	\$6,153.172
Deposits	2,040,103
Specie on hand	1,050,195
Discounts	12,690,598
Amount of capital	8,062,362
The other property belonging to these banks are not included in the statement published.	

Bost. D. Ad.

THE WILD WOMAN.

With a view to correct erroneous reports, and prevent the public from being deceived by fabulous stories, the following short account of a deranged female patient now in the Pennsylvania Hospital, is published.

Some weeks since, Judge Young, of Greensburg, in the Western part of this State, in company with one or two other gentlemen, while hunting, discovered a Woman driving some cows, whose actions attracted their attention, and whose answers to questions, convinced them she was deprived of the use of her reason; by them she was taken into custody (without resistance,) and not having a suitable private situation for her confinement, she was put into prison, until Judge Young wrote to the managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital, who, with their characteristic charity agreed to receive her as a poor patient into that valuable institution.

Many strange and altogether unfounded reports having been circulated concerning her, as her "eating nothing but acorns, raw meat, roots, &c. &c. the hair of her head reaching the ground," and her "body being covered with it," the "nails of her fingers three inches in length," and many others as devoid of truth, and improbable, have nevertheless excited a large share of public curiosity.—

The mental deprivation which she suffers, prevents her from giving a satisfactory account of herself, nor has any information been obtained by which her name or former residence can be discovered; she mentioned at one time that she came from a village about 18 miles from Montreal, in Canada, and that her name was Margaret. She is now very comfortably situated, and appears very grateful for favours bestowed on her.—*Phila. pap.*

From the Charleston Courier, Feb. 2.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.—The trial of John Gibson, a coloured man, late cook on board the sloop Maria, charged with having mixed poison in a dish served up to the passengers and crew of that vessel, on her passage from New-York to

this port, in consequence of which one of the passengers died, and the remainder with part of the crew, suffered very severely) came on before the United States Circuit Court, now sitting in this city, on Thursday last. After a patient investigation of the circumstances, the jury retired, and shortly after returned with a verdict of *Guilty*. The evidence on which he was convicted, was altogether circumstantial.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 3.

Report of actual sales for week past.

Rice—Is in good demand, and prime parcels bring \$6.

Cotton—Fully maintains the prices of last week—there has been considerable stir in the market, and superior uplands in square bales, bring 26, if not 26 1-2 cents.

Tobacco—Has again declined, and has been selling within the two or three last days at our quotations.

Flour and Corn—Continue at our quotations; the latter article very scarce.

Groceries—Brandy and Gin have advanced in price, and the demand for Jamaica and West India rum is improving slowly. Molasses has declined. Salt remains about stationary.

Dry Goods—Fine broadcloths and fine cotton goods are looking up; but coarse fabrics generally continue in a depressed state.

Freights—Are very scarce and dull—some foreign vessels are taking cotton to Europe at 1-2 per lb.

Exchange—Both on England and the northern states, plenty and dull.

Cotton—Sea-Island, 38 a 40 cts per lb

Santee, &c. 35

Short Staple, 25 a 26

Rice—Prime, \$6—Second quality, 5 75

Flour—Camden, superfine, \$15

Philadelphia, 15

NEW-ORLEANS, Jau. 10.

U. S. *Branch Bank*—We learn from the Orleans Gazette that at a meeting of the directors of the branch bank held on Tuesday last, Benj. Morgan, esq. was elected president of the board; J. Saul, esq. had been appointed cashier by the directors of the mother bank at Philadelphia. Arrangements are making to commence business shortly. This is as it should be. The bank of the U. S. has caused no inconsiderable embarrassment in the commercial world, but every thing leads us to hope that it will speedily afford the facilities which are so necessary to the increasing commerce of the country.

Eighth of January—The return of this anniversary so well calculated to call forth the pride and the gratitude of every American, was greeted on Wednesday last with feelings that did honor to the country. Salutes were fired from fort St. Charles and U. S. ship Louisiana—Capt. Beale's company of rifle

men, proud of its share in the achievement, assembled at twelve o'clock in front of the Planter's Bank, whence it marched to the green adjacent to the faubourg St. Mary, where it performed several manœuvres and evolutions. At 4 o'clock the members sat down to a superb dinner at the house of the captain, at which the 1st and 2d lieutenants (Judge Lewis and W. A. Depeyster, esq.) officiated as president and vice president. The company were honoured by the presence of maj. gen. Kipley and two aids, maj. E. Humphrey of the artillery, commodore Patterson, captain Alexis, and Dr. Heerman, of the navy, and Jos. Saul, Esq. The civil and military authorities assembled at government house, from whence they proceeded to the cathedral, where *Te Deum* was chaunted by reverend pastors. In the evening we noticed at the New Exchange the following mottoes handsomely illuminated—American militia against Wellington's veterans—The 8th January, 1815—General Jackson—and beneath a full length portrait of General Washington the father of our country.

COBBETT AGAINST COBBETT.

From the London Times Newspaper of November 14, 1816.

We believe it is now some five or six years ago since the *The Times* journal put down the work entitled *Cobbett's Weekly Register*, and sunk its author into obscurity and contempt. The occasion of this event we shall briefly relate.—Mr. Cobbett had been sentenced to a year's imprisonment for a libel: and during that time he was in Newgate, it was discovered that he had secretly been in treaty with Government to avoid the sentence passed upon him; and that he had proposed to certain of the agents of ministers, that if they would let him off, they might make what future use they pleased of him: he would entirely betray the cause of the people; he would either write or not write, or write against them, as he had once done before, just as the ministers thought proper. To this, however, it was replied, that "Cobbett had written on too many sides already, to be worth a groat for the service of government;" and he accordingly suffered confinement. By the time when he came out of prison, *The Times* was ready to publish the whole of this base transaction, on unquestionable evidence, and did so publish it, in the form of two letters; the consequence of which was, that Mr. Cobbett was all but hooted, and in fact was hooted from a party of his own friends, met to celebrate his liberation. Since that time we had thought that his journal had wholly dropped to the ground; some other writers, such as those of the *Independent Whig* and *Examiner*, who were more virulent and impudent than

himself, having sprung up. We learned, however, lately, that *Cobbett's Register* was still in existence, having crept on in obscurity for a series of years; till that, recently, as public distress thickened, it had seemed to revive a little, and might, probably, by his arts, if he were not again exposed, be foisted into some degree of circulation among the thoughtless. We accordingly found, that, in order to puff it into notice, he has lately republished one of its articles in a cheap form, for two pence, addressed to the journeymen and labourers of the kingdom, carefully telling that he will deal out some 'further information to them in a future number;' we do not know whether at the same price of two pence, or at the more exorbitant one of twelve pence half penny, which his Register costs.

Mr. Cobbett appears to be a great friend of the labouring poor (the Lord have mercy, by the way, upon those poor that labour for him) and of the people of England in general, we shall—not examine ourselves, but—let him prove his own claim to that title, in his own words generally. In his two-penny address he calls the journeymen and labourers "Friends and Fellow Countrymen;" tells them (as is true) "that the real strength and all the resources of a country ever sprung and ever must spring from the labour of its people;" elegant dresses, superb furniture, stately buildings, fine roads, nay, even 'fleet horses,' he says, 'all spring from labour.'—"With this correct idea," he says to the journeymen and labourers, "of your own worth in your minds, with what indignation must you hear yourselves called the populace, the *rabble*, the *mob*, &c.?" So reasons Mr. Cobbett of yesterday. But we ask him, and you, the people of England, if it is infamous, as it certainly is, to give opprobrious names now, whether it was not equally so fourteen years ago? And yet you will find by the following extracts from *Cobbett's Register*, that he was the very first and bitterest to apply these terms of reproach to you, which he now so reprobates. In his summary of politics for July, 1802, when he is abusing peace with Bonaparte, he says. "if we were ready to lend the Americans aid, then, indeed, the cession of Louisiana would have been a happy circumstance; but we want peace (note—this is spoken in derision;) 'peace and a large loaf,' as the base rabble of Norwich replied to the arguments of Mr. Wyndham."—(Pol. Reg. vol. 2 p. 59.)—But more of this hereafter, when we come to his no-notions about parliamentary reform. Yet you may some of you be surprised to find him, as above, villifying both you and peace with his friend Bonaparte. So it was, however, at the time when the above extract was written: he was constantly engaged in calling both you and him, and your friends and his

friends, all the villains and brutes, and wretches he could lay his pen and his tongue to. And we will tell you further, what his heart we know tells him, that in half a moment he would turn round and begin calling you all wretches and rabble again, if he could get anything by it. We know that he now pretends to have been ignorant of many things when he wrote against the cause of reform; but surely, if he was either born or bred an Englishman, he could at no time be ignorant that the people of his country were not, as he defines those of Norwich, "a base rabble;" or if they were so, why is it more scandalous in other people so to call them than it was in him?

But a-propos of Bonaparte and peace with him. He now tells you that that person is the kindest-hearted gentleman possible; that he never meant any ill to England, only to tickle us a little or so; and that it is a great pity we ever conquered him: we have thereby riveted the chains of Europe. Gentlemen, hear what he said of the Corsican a few years ago, when we had (perhaps foolishly) endeavoured to patch up a peace with him:

"The French official paper of the 14th instant contains a most bitter philippic on those persons in England who have had the audacity to doubt the *moderation* and *sincerity* of Bonaparte! We for our parts, have never entertained the smallest *doubt* on the subject: we shall as soon doubt of his *humanity* and his *piety*, of which he gave such striking proofs during his Egyptian expedition, we should as soon doubt of his being beaten by Sir Sidney Smith, or of his deserting his army."—(Cobbett's *Annual Register*, vol. 1 p. 286, March, 1802.)

"The whole world lies open before him (Bonaparte.) All nations are tributary to him. There is every where a disposition to *hate*, but no where the *courage* to *resist* him. If he lives 20 years, France will be the mistress of the civilized world, and England the basest of her vassals—that is, if we continue in our present temper; if we continue in to set a value on nothing but our riches and our ease; *our spirit must rise, or our country must fall for ever.* In less than six years we must again be at war, or we shall quietly pass under the yoke. The French are at this moment preparing the means of our destruction. While we are laying down to enjoy a long and quiet repose, they are busily employed in planning the operations of another war, and in preparing the means of execution. We have now upon the table before us a book, just published at Paris, indicating the method of totally destroying, during another war, the naval power of "the tyrants of the seas." *The malignity of our enemies has no bounds but those of their power.* Their hatred of us is inextinguishable—nothing can abate it; no, not even the wretched state of debasement into which we

have fallen. *It is not our humiliation, nor our ruin* that will content them: *they aim at our extirmination* as an independent power; and *to frustrate their views will require a spirit very different from that which at present prevails.*

"Various reports have been circulated as to time of the arrival of the French ambassador. Some expect him next week, and some even to-day; but we do not think it likely he will arrive before the month of August at soonest; and lord Whitworth certainly will not set out till very near the time of M. Andreossi's arrival. *We, for our parts have no desire to see him.* We have lately beheld humiliating scenes enough. The cup of disgrace must, indeed, be drunk to the dregs; but who does not seek to put off the evil hour?

"The scarcity in France is very great.—Bread is sold at eight sous per pound. *The publishers of newspapers dare not mention the price of bread, or of provisions of any kind, in their publications.* One of them was lately threatened with *deportation* for an offence of this sort! *Well done Corsican! Muzzle them, yoke them, ring them, tether them, clog them, whip them, and goad them! Lay on, spare not.* You, and you alone, are capable of inflicting on them *the punishment due to the murderers of a King.*"—(Ann. Reg. vol. 1 p. 765 June, 1802.)

This was Mr. Cobbett's view at the commencement of what may be called the consular war, of the tyrannic power and inundating barbarism which we, in conformity with his recommendation, undertook to combat: he told us, that if we did not destroy Bonaparte, he would destroy us; and now, when we have succeeded, and have actually beaten him down, the same Mr. Cobbett turns round and tells us, that we are all wrong, and have done a great deal of mischief; and that we should have done much better to let him stay in France, and so, as he calls it, "exterminate us." Why, what can such a man mean, or has he any meaning at all, but to make money of a parcel of dupes and fools?

We cannot, however, present Mr. Cobbett's quondam opinions of Bonaparte, without adding those avowed by him also respecting the Bourbons, and the lawful government of France.

In March, 1802, Mr. Cobbett, in a critical notice of a work, entitled, "A Word to the Alarmists on the Peace," by a Graduate of the University of Cambridge, says, "When the fountain is impregnated with poison, who can hope to drink living waters from the stream? We do not ascribe to the whole university of Cambridge a concurrence in the principles promulgated from the press of Benjamin Flower, (Mr. Hunt's and our old friend Benjamin,) whence, it seems, this pamphlet has issued; but we do think, that it is highly disgraceful

to the University and to the city of Cambridge, that that press finds countenance and support. The object of the pamphlet before us is to persuade its readers, that there is no danger to be apprehended from the intercourse which the peace will throw open between England and France; and that, of course, all alarm on that head is perfectly groundless.— We think very differently; for though we are convinced that the sensuality of the republican French is so gross, and that their irreligion is so horribly blasphemous, as at first to disgust rather than allure our countrymen; yet is there great, very great, danger to be apprehended from a familiarity with their vices, especially when viewed in conjunction with that admiration which successful villainy has never yet failed to excite, in the unthinking beings who make the great mass of a nation.” Observe this, Mr. Cobbett’s friends and fellow-countrymen.

“ We, for our parts,” continues Mr. Cobbett, ‘ must confess, that we always thought differently; and we are well convinced, that if the Restoration of the House of Bourbon had been openly and decidedly declared to be the object of the war, and if that declaration had been faithfully adhered to, the war would have ended long ago, and in a manner that would have spared us all the anxiety and alarm which the graduate of Cambridge is so kindly endeavouring to remove.”—(Cobbett’s Ann. Reg. vol. 1 p. 202-3.)

In the Pol. Reg. (vol. 2 p. 442,) Mr. Cobbett says—“ With respect to the right which one nation has, in certain cases, and under certain restrictions, to interfere in the domestic concerns of another, we hold it to be undoubted. The allies saw in France a people in open rebellion against their lawful sovereign, whom they had first deprived of his authority, then imprisoned, and afterwards murdered. The allies might have interfered to re establish the ancient and lawful government of France. How often have those who wished to prosecute the war for the sake of the Bourbons been accused of injustice, in wishing to ‘ impose a government upon France?’ How often have the Jacobin Senators chuckled at the effect which this sophism produced on the selfish and factious herd! But the friends of the Bourbons, and of monarchy in general, wished to ‘ impose’ no government on France; they only wished to restore to that kingdom her lawful government.”

ESTIMATE Of the Capitals of the people of the United States.

Slaves one million five hundred thousand, valued at 250 dollars each, 375,000,000

Houses for seven millions five hundred thousand whites, at

five to a house, and each house averaged at one thousand dollars,	150,000,000
Furniture for one million five hundred thousand houses, at two hundred dollars,	150,000,000
Lots of houses in cities and one hundred acres of ground to each landholder, at ten dollars per acre,	1,500,000,000
Horses cattle and sheep,	100,000,000
Implements of husbandry, carriages, wagons, carts &c.	50,000,000
Distilleries, ware houses, wharves, mills, brew houses, barns, shops, goods of iron, salt, leather, flax, wool, &c.	500,000,00
Flour, barley, rice, corn, oats, potatoes, fruit, cotton, hay, &c. for nine millions of persons for one year’s consumption, at 20 cents per diem, each, including food for horses, &c.	477,000,000
Four hundred millions of acres belonging to the publice at 2 dollars,	800,000,000
	4,102,000,000

INTERESTING ANECDOTE.

Extracted from “ the Travels of Robert Sutcliff, in some parts of the United States, published in London in 1811. The author was a member of the Society of Friends, and highly esteemed as a man of strict integrity and eminent piety

“ In conversation with a friend, he informed me, that in the early part of his life he was at Havannah, where he had considerable business to transact; but being ignorant of the Spanish language, an Irish Roman Catholic priest kindly lent him his assistance on various occasions; and so effectually that the priest was the means of his acquiring a large property during a short stay there. At the time of parting with his friendly priest, he presented him with a purse of one thousand dollars as a small compensation for the assistance he had received; but the truly Catholic priest declared, that he would not accept of any compensation of this sort: adding, All I ask of you in return for any service I have rendered you is, that if, at any future period, you happen to meet a countryman of mine in need of assistance, you will do to him as I have done to you. This affords one amongst many proofs, that the truly Christian spirit is not confined to any profession of religion.”

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.—A celebrated Belle, in one of the southern cities, who attracted very general admiration for her vivacity and fine person, was addressed, among others, by an old beau. This gentleman possessed great gallantry of disposition, and not a little vanity; and one day, taking the hand of the lady, he ventured to touch her arm, and said—‘ How does that feel, my dear?’ ‘ It feels as if old age was creeping upon me,’—quickly replied the lady.